

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ATTORNEYS.

JOHN & JOHNSON. - Office, C. A. and
John Johnson. - Office, No. 10 West
King St., Tel. 94.

JOHN & DICKER. - King and Bethel Sts.
Tel. 94. P. O. box 796.

LONG. - Attorney and Notary Pub-
lic, Bethel Street.

MARK. - Commissioner of Deeds
for the Territory, 14 Kaahumanu St.

PETERSON. - 14 Kaahumanu

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. AUGER. - Homoeopathic Prac-
titioner. - Special attention given to
Chronic Diseases; office and residence,
Laysan St., nearly opp. Methodist
church; office hours, 10 to 12 a. m.; 2 to
5 p. m.; 7 to 9 p. m.; Sundays, 9:30 to
11:30 a. m.; Tel. 73.

DR. J. C. CLEVELAND. - M. D. - Office
and residence, 14 Kaahumanu St.,
Tel. 94. Office hours, 9 to 12 a. m., 2 to
5 p. m.; 7 to 9 p. m.

DR. W. J. GILBERT. - Office and res-
idence, 14 Kaahumanu St., Tel. 94. Office
hours, 9 to 10, 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p. m.

DR. W. J. JOBE. - Office, 536 Fort St.;
office hours, 9 to 12 a. m., 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p. m.;
Sundays, 9 to 10:30 a. m.; Tel. 132.

DR. T. MITAMURA. - Office, 536 Nuuanu
St., Tel. 132. P. O. box 842; resi-
dence, 536 Nuuanu St.; office hours 9 to
12 a. m.; 1 to 3 and 6 to 8 p. m.

DR. C. WATERHOUSE. - Office and
residence, King St., near Alapai; office
hours, 9 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m.;
Tel. 301 white.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

CLAPHAM. - Veterinary Surgeon
and Dentist; office, King St. Stables;
Tel. 94. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.;
Sundays, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

KATSUNUMA. - Office, Club Sts.;
office hours, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Tel. 47.

DENTISTS.

GROSSMAN. - D.D.S. - Alakea St.,
two doors above Masonic Temple, Hon-
olulu; office hours 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

MOTT-SMITH. - Cor. Fort
and Hotel Sts.; office hours 9 to 4.

PHILADELPHIA. - Dental
Office, Masonic Temple; Tel. 93.

DR. C. E. WALL. - Dr. O. E. WALL. -
Office hours 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Love
St., Tel. 94.

MUSICIANS.

MUSIC SCHOOL. - Love St.;
open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.; pupils should
bring for hours at once.

INSURANCE.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF NEW YORK.

R. B. ROBE, Agent, Honolulu.

ARCHITECTS.

ADLER & PAGE. Architects and
Engineers. - Office, Rooms 1-4, Arlington
Hotel, Honolulu, H. I.; sketches and
plans estimated furnished at short no-
tice. Tel. 129. P. O. box 778.

WARD & TRAIN. Architects. - Suite
Hotel Block, Fort St.

ENGINEERS.

NEILL & CO., LTD. - Engi-
neers, Electricians and Boiler-makers,
Honolulu.

DR. V. E. DOVE. - Surveyor and
Engineer. - Office, new Masonic bldg.,
Alakea and Merchant Sts.; P. O.
box 10. Orders taken for typewriting.

IRON WORKS. - Engineers and
builders of Pumping and Sugar Ma-
chines and complete power plants.
Tel. 129. P. O. box 778.

TAYLOR, M. and C. E. - En-
gineers. - Office, 104
Fort St., Honolulu. Tel. 93.

CONTRACTORS.

F. T. PATT. - Contractor and Builder;
office and office fitting; brick, wood or
concrete building; shop, Palms Walk; resi-
dence, Wai'alea Ave., near Kewala.

JEWELERS.

CO. - San Francisco, Jew-
elry and Silverware. See advt. inside.

OPTICIANS.

DO NOT NEGLECT YOUR EYES. You
have but one pair. Don't wear other
people's glasses; your eyes differ from
others. Don't wear cheap, improper
glasses; they will ruin your eyes.
Consult A. E. LUCAS, OPTICIAN, Love
St.

BROKERS.

CAMPBELL. - Office, Queen St., op-
posite Union Feed Co.

KENTWELL. - Loans negotiated;
business transacted, Bethel St.

AGENTS.

SILVA. - Agent to take orders for
instruments, district of Ke-
ahuna, at W. C. Ahi's office, King St.,
near Nuuanu.

Japanese Fight.

The patrol wagon was called last
night to a Japanese lodging house
on Serviana street across the river
from the old Chinese theater. A fight
between two or three Japanese had tak-
en place on the street, in which one of
the men had been badly cut. A
police officer was attracted to the
scene, but the fighters eluded him and
went to the lodging house. He pursued
them and caught two in a room in
which a large number of Japanese were
gathered, and shouting and rushing to
the door, for the man presumed to be
attacked, but nothing came to light ex-
cept his undershirt, which was soaked
with blood and several pieces of tissue
paper likewise soaked, and evidently
was in the process of being washed.
The man was named Okadaka, and is a
well known wrestler of Hilo. The other
man was named Okadaka, and both were charged
with drunkenness.

LAYSAN ISLAND'S STORY OF BLOOD

Japanese Laborers Are Shot Down By Whites.

TWO ARE KILLED AND THREE ARE WOUNDED

Bark Ceylon Brings All Concerned--Captain Spencer Is Charged With Murder.

War has been declared, waged and ended on Laysan Island. Conquerors and vanquished, both, arrived in port yesterday afternoon on the bark Ceylon--except the dead. The dead, Japanese, leaders of the rebels, repose in lonely graves on the isolated isle. Four against forty--those were the odds, four white men fighting desperately against forty infuriated Japanese. And the white men conquered. It was on the evening of Saturday, August 11th, just three days after the bark Ceylon from Honolulu had arrived there with stores, that the insurrection took place.

MURDER THEIR PLAN. The forty Japanese rose in a body, determined to annihilate all the white people on the island and run things to suit themselves. Captain Spencer, over seventy years of age, took warning in time. Bidding his wife to remain in safety in their house, the brave old man called his son and Captain Spilner, late of the Honolulu mounted patrol and the engineer, Luhrs by name around him and together they went out to talk to the mob which had gathered between the white men's house and the Japanese quarters.

Captain Spencer wanted to know what the trouble was, why it was that the Japanese were dissatisfied and why they gathered thus threateningly. The leaders of the mob answered defiantly, cursing the aged captain and his friends and shouting something to the effect that they were free American citizens and wouldn't work any more on the island but would behave there after as best suited themselves. They threatened the white men's lives. They were carrying flags and waving them excitedly and were armed with knives, clubs, stones and cutlasses made of hoop-iron sharpened.

DEFENDING THEIR LIVES. They made a movement towards the platform upon which Captain Spencer and his friends stood. The white men whipped out their revolvers. Old Captain Spencer headed the white men. He raised a six-shooter in either hand. "The first man who steps upon this platform shall die!" shouted Captain Spencer. "Shoot away!" cried the mob and at a signal from the leader, charged all together for the platform. Though they moved quickly, Captain Spencer's trigger fingers moved quicker. Eight times his revolvers spoke and they spoke to the point. Pistols in hands of the other white men also had something to say.

TWO ARE KILLED. Two of the Japanese dropped dead. They were the foremost in the charge and were the leaders of the rebellion. Three others fell helpless, sorely wounded. It was night time when the fighting occurred, about 8 o'clock in the evening. Had it been by daylight more Japanese would have been killed for they would the aim of the defenders have been more effective. This business-like handling of the fire-arms amazed the Japanese and after that it was not such a difficult matter to round them up and put them all aboard the bark Ceylon where Captain Spilner took charge of them, thirty-eight in all, and put them below between decks and placed them under guard. The foregoing is the story gathered last night from the white men.

RESULT OF CONSPIRACY. When the Ceylon left Honolulu not long ago with stores for Laysan Island, she carried ten Japanese to be added to the laboring force on the island. According to all accounts it was these

last Japanese who started all the trouble. They are supposed to have hatched a conspiracy. One of the men, particularly, is known to be a troublesome character and it was he who urged the others to rise up against the white men. This leader told the other Japanese all kinds of fanciful tales about their rights, impressing upon them the idea that since Hawaii had become a Territory of the United States and Laysan Island belonged to the Hawaiian Islands, they were all American citizens and were free of all engagements which they might have made to work guano on Laysan Island. Capt. Willer, master of the bark Ceylon, is firmly convinced that this was the cause of the insurrection on the island.

CAPTAIN SPENCER'S STORY. When interviewed outside the harbor, aboard the Ceylon yesterday by an Advertiser reporter, Captain Joe Spencer, "King of Laysan Island," had the following to say: "Three days after we arrived at Laysan on the Ceylon, the luna of the Japanese, Tanaka by name, came to my house and told me that the Japanese were going to 'pull down the house and make us all sore.' I saw there was trouble coming and prepared myself on the defensive. I don't know whether Tanaka was siding with the Japanese or with our people. I didn't trust him much but just the same he warned me. "This was on Saturday, August 11th, and that night about 8 o'clock, the Japanese having collected in a mob, flags flying, armed with cutlasses and one thing and another we went to the platform about halfway between our house and the Japanese quarters to pacify them if possible. My son was with me and so was Captain Spilner and Luhrs, the engineer. We were armed with revolvers--six shooters. I had two weapons, one in either hand. The Japanese dared us to come out and fight them and made various threats about doing us up. I shouted that the first man who stepped on the platform would be killed. 'Shoot away!' they cried and with that the whole mob charged us, shouting the while like fiends, cursing us and threatening our lives. THEN I BLAZED AWAY. "The first two Japanese to reach the platform were the leaders, those who had had the most to say and who had made the threats against our lives. Then I blazed away. Our lives were in danger. The infuriated Japanese were evidently intent upon murdering us all. If they succeeded in killing us what would have become of my wife. Might they not have killed her also? Realizing the situation I was determined to fight to the last. I thought it very probable that I would be killed. I took as careful aim as possible in the darkness and fired eight shots, one right after the other. Two Japanese were killed and three wounded. The dead were buried on Laysan Island, the wounded, who are getting well now, we brought along with us between decks with the rest of the Japanese. There are only two men remaining on the island now, my son and Luhrs, the engineer. A man must defend his life. We had no one to look to except ourselves. We were the only law and government on the island and we defended ourselves. I acted just as I would act anywhere else. I defended my life and the life of my wife when they were threatened."

Captain Willer of the bark Ceylon, his wife and little son, the officers and crew of the Ceylon were all aboard the vessel at the time of the trouble. The only other white man ashore besides Captain Spencer, his son, Captain Spilner and the engineer was the carpenter, too old and feeble to render any assistance. Mrs. Spencer, although she had been told by her husband to stay within doors when the trouble was anticipated, was so anxious to know how things were progressing that she crept out and moved along in a stooping position through the tall grass towards the scene of trouble. When the shots were fired her anxiety as to the safety of her

husband was naturally very great and she lay in hiding in the grass all of a tremble waiting for definite news of the outcome of the struggle.

JAPANESE MADE PRISONERS. After the shooting occurred the Japanese left the white men in peace, being thoroughly frightened at the death of two of their comrades and the wounding of three others. The next day, armed with revolvers, the white men rounded up the Japanese and took them aboard the Ceylon. Captain Spencer thought it best to get to Honolulu as soon as possible and inasmuch as there were no laborers to load the Ceylon, Captain Willer was naturally perfectly willing to come home. As the Japanese were rounded up they were taken aboard the bark. Once aboard the vessel Captain Willer, being master of the vessel, took charge of the prisoners. He stood at the gangway with a drawn revolver and made each Japanese as he came aboard deliver up his weapons. Knives, cutlasses and clubs were in this way taken from the prisoners and stowed away in the cabin and brought to Honolulu. The thirty-eight prisoners, including the three wounded, were put below between decks and kept there under guard. They were closely watched and none of them were allowed on deck during the night time and only a certain number at a time were permitted to come up out of the hold during the day. They were well treated on the passage from Laysan and the three wounded were well taken care of. The Ceylon sailed from Laysan on the 16th of August and nothing of particular interest occurred on the voyage to port. The prisoners created no trouble on board, indeed they didn't have a chance to. There were no ladders allowed during the night into the between-decks nor were any ropes left hanging in the hold. The passage was a calm one and no water was taken aboard so that the prisoners below were comfortable and not troubled by any inclemency of the weather or anything else. The Ceylon took on just enough ballast at Laysan to bring her here.

POLICE GO ABOARD. About midday yesterday the Ceylon was off port, lying to with just her jibs and topsails on her. As soon as Captain Willer could communicate with Captain Brokaw of the tug Fearless, he sent a communication ashore to the vessel's agents stating what had occurred and asking that the police be notified and that a squad of policemen be sent out to the bark. The tug Fearless waited ready at the naval wharf for the coming of the police. Shortly after 4 o'clock the patrol wagon dashed onto the wharf and Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth with four policemen jumped out and went aboard the Fearless. The representative of H. Hackfeld & Co., agents for the Ceylon, and Dr. Averdam, manager of the Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company, also boarded the tug. The Fearless picked up the pilot on the way out. It took very little time for the smart towboat to reach the Ceylon which was lying only a little way outside the mouth of the harbor. Within about a hundred yards of the bark the pilot boat was brought alongside the tug and Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth, the four policemen, the agents and the Advertiser reporter jumped in and were pulled off to the starboard-side of the Ceylon where a rope ladder hung over the side. Hurdled they scrambled aboard for at just that time it was not known exactly what had been going on and to what extent the police were needed.

A CONFUSION OF TONGUES. Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth was a dangerous looking shooting machine strapped on his left hip and on the belts of the four stalwart native policemen glistened many highly polished handcuffs. A strange confusion reigned aboard for the first few moments after the police were over the side. Chillingworth darted round trying to get in a few words what the trouble was. Somebody pointed down the hatchway where the cowering Japanese were prisoners, saying: "There are the murderers!" "Whom did they murder? Was it a white man? Is the body aboard?" Which of them did the killing or was it all of them?" were some of the questions fired at the little company which gathered at the side to meet the police, the agents and reporter. "Well! they didn't exactly murder anybody," was the answer, "but they did their level best to kill all the white people on the island." Then Captain Spencer was questioned and it was learned that they were Japanese who were killed and that the white men had done their killing in defending themselves. Everybody concerned in the matter was aboard except the two Japanese left dead on Laysan Island and the engineer and Captain Spencer's son who had remained on the island. Chillingworth continued to question Captain Spencer. "The whole forty of them rose up, refused to work, threatened our lives, made a rush at us to kill us evidently, as they were armed, while we were trying to pacify them," said Captain Spencer. "We fired on them after warning them that we would use our weapons. I shot eight times. Two were killed and three were wounded. It was a

matter of life and death and we had our lives to defend."

"YOU ARE UNDER ARREST."

Captain Spilner was also questioned. He said that he had done some shooting, as well as Captain Spencer; he didn't know whether he had killed anybody or not. "Captain Spencer and you, Captain Spilner," said Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth, "will please consider yourselves in my custody--you are under arrest." It is understood that later Captain Spilner denied having had anything to do with the shooting. The prisoners below were examined and found to be in good condition, having, apparently, been well cared for on the voyage. The three wounded were not in a serious plight. Mrs. Spencer and Mrs. Willer sat and viewed the proceedings with anxious interest. Mrs. Spencer doesn't want to go back to Laysan Island. She says she's had enough of it. She is a brave woman but expected that her husband would be surely killed in the tussle with the Japanese. The memory of that awful night still haunts her, and even old Captain Spencer's voice shook with suppressed excitement when he related the stirring experiences of the night of August 11th.

The Ceylon was towed inside the harbor by the Fearless and was anchored in the stream near the lighthouse. Chillingworth then left her in charge of four policemen with orders to allow nobody ashore or aboard.

JAPANESE EXAMINED. Later in the evening some of the Japanese prisoners were brought ashore to the police station and examined. They allege they had no idea of creating any disturbance whatever, and that no time did they threaten the lives of the white men. Their story is that they were suffering for want of rice and water, and that several times they sent to Captain Spencer for these necessities. Each time they were refused, they say. They sent Tanaka, their luna, for the food and drink six successive times, according to their account. At last, driven to desperation, they were on their way to Captain Spencer's house in a body to ask for relief when, so their story goes, they were met on the platform by the white men with guns and were fired upon. Two of their number being killed and three wounded. They became frightened then and ran away.

CHARGED WITH MURDER. Last night, after the examination of the Japanese at the police station, High Sheriff A. M. Brown issued a warrant for the arrest of Captain Spencer on a charge of murder in the first degree. Other Hawaiian agents aboard served the warrant. The thirty-five Japanese rioters were then taken ashore, where they were looked after. None of them are under arrest. Mrs. Spencer is much agitated over the unexpected turn affairs have taken. She can't realize that her husband should be arrested on a charge of murder for defending his life and her life against the fury of a mob of forty men. "Four men fighting forty," says Captain Willer of the Ceylon, "and Captain Spencer standing up there on the platform at the head of the little company of four men, defending the lives of all like a man. I tell you, Captain Spencer's all right."

CAPTAIN SPENCER. Captain Spencer is a skipper with an experience of fifty years at sea. He is over seventy years of age. He is an old kamaaina here and well known both in these islands and on the Coast. He has passed through many adventures, but declares he has never met anything like facing the forty Japanese armed as they were with improvised cutlasses and knives. Tanaka, the luna of the Japanese, when questioned aboard the Ceylon by Chillingworth, first admitted and then denied that he had told Captain Spencer that the Japanese intended to attack him. Spilner, formerly captain of the mounted patrol in Honolulu, is no longer under arrest, Captain Spencer now being the only prisoner. It is probable that the schooner Aloha has, by this time, arrived at Laysan Island. She took down to the Japanese, to load the Ceylon. The Aloha will find only the two white men on the island. She will probably load guano before returning here. The Laysan Island business is controlled by the Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company, H. Hackfeld & Co., agents. Captain Spencer looked after the business on the island. He has been there off and on for seventy years and has never before had any trouble with the Japanese. On the night after the shooting, none of the white people went to bed, but stayed up armed and ready, fully expecting another attack by the Japanese.

SAY HE WANTED TO RULE. It is said by some of the crew of the Ceylon that the Japanese supposed to be the cause of all the trouble went to Laysan Island with the idea of getting possession, and that he began to work among the Japanese to this end immediately on his arrival. He was one of the number who went down last trip on the Ceylon, and was one of the two killed in the attack on the white men. A police officer staid aboard the Ceylon all night in charge of Captain Spencer. This morning Captain Spencer will be brought ashore. Mrs. Spencer, who is calm, and only worries for his wife. He declares his innocence of any wrong doing and is willing to let matters straighten themselves out.

JAPS DECLARE INNOCENCE. The above story was gathered almost entirely from the white men aboard the Ceylon; it was impossible to get anything out of the Japanese aboard ship. At an early hour this morning it was learned at the police station that the Japanese upon examination declared their innocence of anything or other wrong doing, and said that they were simply imporing the white men for food and drink when they were shot down in cold blood. It was rumored that their various allegations bore out this testimony. They seemed perfectly sincere last night, and confident that all would be well with them. They are being well looked after and were plentifully supplied with food. The Ceylon is the vessel which brought the crew of the wrecked bark McNear back from Laysan Island. The wreck of the McNear has drifted from Dowsett Reef to Laysan Island. Captain Johnson, formerly master of the Ceylon, is in the city at the present time. Captain Spencer will appear before Judge Wilcox in the police court this morning at 9:30 o'clock.

EASTERN CRISIS

Comments On The Troubles In China.

TROOPS OF ALLIED FORCES COMPARED

Joaquin Miller Interviews Li Hung Chang--Hongkong's Narrow Escape.

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 27.--The Japanese army in North China is not employing coolies except where absolutely necessary. They were found costly in the late war, and took some time to drill so that they might work in unison with the movements of the troops. They had to be treated exactly like soldiers as regards medical aid and so forth, their pay was, as a matter of fact, higher than that of the privates. The commissariat department has been entirely extended in its scope within the last few years. The result is said to be very gratifying from the economical point of view as well as from the military standpoint. The transport soldiers are doing an incredible large amount of work.

In the battle of July 13th at Tien-Tsin, the men in the fighting-line suffered terribly from thirst, and word was repeatedly sent to the rear for water. The commissariat men cheerfully responded to the call, and carried drinking-water in barrels, which were each shouldered by two men, as other means of conveyance was impossible. They offered an easy target for the Chinese, and many fell either dead or wounded. The officers in command speak very highly of the efficient service done by these men. The American ambulance corps has done some excellent work. Their stretchers are the best in the field and show the wonderful inventive faculty of the Americans. The handles of these stretchers are so arranged that they can be formed into supports by a clever mechanical contrivance, so that the stretchers can be used as beds or benches for surgical operations. The advantage of the system cannot be too much commended, for on ground so swampy or hot as the soil of Chih-li the wounded men cannot safely lie long pending treatment on the spot, and this inconvenience is removed by the American invention. Sixty men were thus treated directly where they fell who would have otherwise died. The Japanese medical staff refer to the fact in the most praise-worthy terms.

A Japanese staff officer, who watched the proceedings of the Russian troops in the field is reported to have remarked that the English showed considerable perseverance under all circumstances. They are cool, whether in action or out of it. The French are full of dash and gallantry, but they lack the lasting perseverance of the English. The French are fine comrades in the field. In the deplorable mistake in which the Russians and Japanese fired upon each other at Peking, a little town not far south of Taku, four Russians were killed and wounded. The Japanese had no casualties, though according to the latest advice it was they who opened fire first. The cause of the blunder is attributed to the different uniforms worn by the Russians. The Russians at Tongku Station continue to welcome the arrival of the Japanese troops. When the first arrived they struck up the "Kimi-ka-yo" and gave them a good send-off. This friendly feeling on the part of the Russians is highly appreciated by the Japanese. Thanks to the humane treatment extended to the Chinese, the Japanese find no difficulty in commandeering their services. The Chinese bring fowls, pigs, vegetables, etc., to the Japanese camps and offer their services. The Chinese coolies receive 40 to 50 sen per day, and are perfectly free to go when they please. Mostly the coolies are engaged in burying the dead. The influential Chinese, moreover, are made to bear a part of the responsibility for administrative purposes. Order is thus being rapidly restored. The Chinese instinct for making money remains the same, whether treated kindly or not. For one egg, worth one sen or so, they demand 10 to 15 sen, and that as a matter of special favor to the Japanese!

The cases of dysentery are reported to be on the increase. There are as many as 412 patients down with it, two-thirds of whom are Japanese. The wounded are doing exceptionally well, and up to the present only five have succumbed to their wounds. In order to lighten the pressure on the field hospitals, the patients are being sent back to Japan as rapidly as possible. The want of drinking-water greatly interferes with the movements of the troops, and it is not an easy affair to transport water for a large body of men. A big religious ceremony was held in the Japanese quarters in the walled city. General Fukushima and Yamaguchi read before the shrine papers extolling the virtues of the brave men who died in action, and whose spirits the living assembled to condole. The men present were overcome with emotion, and their eyes glistened with tears. The two officers emphasized the fact that the bravery shown by the fallen men added lustre to Japan's military prestige, and that nothing would more satisfy their spirits than that the living should strive to surpass them in heroic deeds. It was a most impressive ceremony. Afterwards wrestling bouts were arranged, in which many privates participated. The lack of efficient interpreters for the army is felt. Probably, with the exception of the Chinese interpreters who speak the Peking dialect, the interpreters cause more misunderstanding than otherwise. The fact is that the Japanese think that